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	ATES DISTRICT COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS AMOUNT SUMMONS ISE WAIVER OF SERV.
MICHELLE E. LATTIMER, Plaintiff,	AG 120 OR 121 DY DPTY CLK
V.) CIVIL ACTION NO. 12-02)
HALLMARK HEALTH SYSTEM, INC. Defendant,	3 05-11072 RCE Coferred to MT LT Scrokin
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COMPLAINT AND JURY DEMAND

I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

1. In this action, plaintiff Michelle E. Lattimer seeks injunctive relief and damages under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. § 794, and the Massachusetts Public Accommodations Law, M.G.L. c. 272 § 98, based on Defendant's failure and refusal to provide her with effective communication during her hospitalization in May 2004.

II. <u>PARTIES</u>

- Plaintiff Michelle E. Lattimer resides in Medford, Massachusetts. Ms. Lattimer is a person with a disability within the meaning of Section 504 and the Massachusetts Public Accommodations Law in that she is Deaf and relies on American Sign Language as her primary means of communication.
- 3. Defendant Hallmark Health System, Inc. ("Hallmark") is a not-for-profit corporation with a usual place of business at 100 Hospital Road, Malden, Massachusetts. Hallmark owns and operates Lawrence Memorial Hospital in Medford, Massachusetts.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 4. Jurisdiction of this Court is conferred pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and § 1343(a)(4).
 The Court has jurisdiction of plaintiffs' state law claim by virtue of its pendant jurisdiction.
- 5. The events giving rise to this action occurred within the District of Massachusetts and Lawrence Memorial Hospital is located within this District. Thus venue is properly within this District pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b).

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 6. Michelle Lattimer is Deaf and relies on American Sign Language ("ASL") as her primary mode of communication.
- 7. On May 12, 2004 Ms. Lattimer sought emergency treatment at Lawrence Memorial Hospital ("the Hospital") because she had been experiencing a rapid, skipping heartbeat for the past five days.
- 8. When she arrived at the emergency room, she stated that she was Deaf and gave hospital staff a card explaining how to contact a sign language interpreter on an emergency basis. However, at no time did the Hospital provide an interpreter for Ms. Lattimer.
- 9. The Hospital admitted Ms. Lattimer to its Intensive Care Unit, put her on an IV, and administered medication. The Hospital offered no explanation of her condition or treatment and she did not consent to medication.
- 10. In the days following her admission, the Hospital administered numerous tests, again without explanation and without her consent. On one occasion, she was given a medication that caused her heart to race and her lips to throb. She was unable to ask

- questions about her treatment or to express her concerns.
- 11. She requested a TTY (text telephone) so that she could contact her family and friends, but was not given a TTY. She eventually succeeded in getting a staff person to call her mother and a friend to let them know that she was in the hospital.
- On the day before her discharge, a Deaf friend, Renee, and her 14-year-old daughter,

 Andrea, who is hearing, came to visit. During the visit, a doctor, Dr. Ellen Mansky, came into Ms. Lattimer's room and began talking with Andrea, using her to interpret for Ms.

 Lattimer. Dr. Mansky asked questions about Ms. Lattimer's medications and explained that the medication she had been taking was inappropriate and had caused her symptoms.

 Andrea is not a qualified interpreter and was not able to interpret the medical terms Dr.

 Mansky used.
- 13. The Hospital discharged Ms. Lattimer on May 16, 2004 without providing any follow-up instructions that she could understand.
- 14. Ms. Lattimer was terrified by her experience at the Hospital and experienced severe emotional distress as a result of the lack of effective communication by Hospital staff. She did not understand the reason for her symptoms, why she was assigned to the ICU, and the purpose of the tests and medications being administered.
- 15. As a result of her distress, she was unable to return to work following her hospitalization and took leave from work under the Family and Medical Leave Act. During the period she was out of work, she exhausted her paid leave, had no income, and was threatened with eviction because she was unable to pay her rent.

V. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

First Claim for Relief: Section 504

- 16. Hallmark and the Hospital are recipients of federal financial assistance and are therefore subject to Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. § 794, and regulations adopted pursuant thereto by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS"), 45 C.F.R. Part 84.
- 17. Section 504 provides that no qualified individual with a disability "shall, on the basis of disability, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination" by a program or activity that receives federal financial assistance. 29 U.S.C. § 794.
- 18. The HHS regulations interpreting Section 504 define discrimination to include (a) a hospital's failure "to establish a procedure for effective communication for persons with impaired hearing for the purpose of providing emergency health care" 45 C.F.R. § 84.52(c); (b) failure to "provide appropriate auxiliary aids to persons with impaired sensory, manual, or speaking skills, where necessary to afford such person an equal opportunity to benefit from the service," 45 C.F.R. § 84.52(d)(1); and (c) utilizing "criteria or methods of administration (i) that have the effect of subjecting qualified handicapped persons to discrimination on the basis of handicap...." 45 C.F.R. § 84.4(b)(4). "Auxiliary aids" are defined to include "interpreters, and other aids for persons with impaired hearing," 45 C.F.R. §84.52(d)(3), and must be provided by entities that employ 15 or more people.
- 19. Hallmark and the Hospital violated Section 504 and its implementing regulations by failing to provide appropriate auxiliary aids and services to Ms. Lattimer, including sign

- language interpreters and a TTY.
- 20. Hallmark and the Hospital violated Section 504 and its implementing regulations by utilizing methods of administration, including policies and operating methods that fail to ensure that patients who are Deaf and hard of hearing have access to appropriate auxiliary aids and services and that staff are adequately trained on their obligations under Section 504.
- As a result of these violation of Section 504, Ms. Lattimer experienced severe emotional distress of such severity that she was unable to work for a period of time. She seeks compensation for her financial losses and for her severe emotional distress.

Second Claim for Relief: The Massachusetts Public Accommodations Law

- 22. The Massachusetts Public Accommodations Law, M.G.L. c. 272 § 92A, requires places of public accommodation, including health care facilities, to provide people with disabilities with "full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges."
- 23. Hallmark and the Hospital violated the Massachusetts Public Accommodations Law by failing to provide Ms. Lattimer with full and equal access to its programs and services because of the lack of interpreters and a TTY.
- 24. As a result of that violation of the Massachusetts Public Accommodations Law, Ms. Lattimer experienced severe emotional distress of such severity that she was unable to work for a period of time. She seeks compensation for her financial losses and for her severe emotional distress.

VI. <u>REMEDY</u>

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- a. Issue an injunction ordering the defendant to take immediate steps to ensure that Deaf patients are provided with effective communication, including implementation of a written policy regarding communication access that complies with the requirements of the law and providing staff with training on the requirements of the law;
- b. Award damages to Ms. Lattimer to compensate her for her financial losses and for the severe emotional distress she experienced as a result of defendant's failure to provide her with interpreters and a TTY during her hospitalization.
- c. Award plaintiffs the costs of this action, including a reasonable attorney's fee; and
- d. award such additional relief as is just.

Plaintiff claims a trial by jury.

MICHELLE E. LATTIMER

By her attorney,

Pamela J. Coveney BBO #10278

Disability Law Center, Inc.

11 Beacon Street, Suite 925

Boston, MA 02108

(617) 723-8455 Ext. 134

Pcoveney@dlc-ma.org

May 20, 2005

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CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

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